

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: \$3.50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1846.

WHOLE NO. 70.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3.00 at the end of three months.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address, \$11.00
Ten, do. do. do. 20.00
Twenty, do. do. do. 33.00
No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

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Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square. All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the southeast corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

DESPATCH

Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.

Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, } Wilmington, N. C.
R. W. Brown, Esq. }
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, } New York.
Richards, Bassett & Aborn, }
A. Richards, Esq. }
June 27, 1845. 41 ff

EDWARD HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-ly

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
Wholesale and Retail,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANNEY,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-ff

WM. SEAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRosset's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COORE,
General Commission Merchant,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpoenas
do do Fi. Fas.

County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures
Letters of Ad. Administrators

Jury's Tickets
Peace warrants
Constable's bonds

Notes of hand
Checks, Cape Fear Bank
do Branch Bank of the State

Note's negotiable at bank
Inspector's Certificates
Certificates of Justices attending Court

Shipping Papers
Bills Lading (letter)
Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BLANK News Papers for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

JUST received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.

Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Local,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles,
do Tallow, } Woolsey's best.
do do } all sizes,
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,

Cincinnati Whiskey,
Port. Madeira, and Champagne Wines,
Pure Juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine Apples, Limes, Canton

Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomato, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles,
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish,
Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,

Indigo,
Cust. Fish and Fish Potatoes,
Fulton's Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel.

Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good.
by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ABAMS & M'GARY

HAVE OPENED their store in the Parole buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, where they have and will keep a large assortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and PROVISIONS, among which will be found

6 bbls. P. R. and St. } Tuba Butter
50 boxes Coffee } 50 boxes sealed Her
50 bags Coffee } rings
50 bbls. Canal Flour } 30 boxes Sp'm Candles
40 half do. do. } 10 do brown Soap,
50 bbls. Mess & Prime } fancy do
40 bbls. do } 80 kegs White Lead,
Pork } 20 bbls. Fulton Mar-
ket Beef
100 bbls. Pilot and Navy } 20 } No. 1 and 2
Bread } Mackerel
3 barrels and boxes } 40 M. Seeps, assorted
Crackers } SADDLERY
25 bbls. Whiskey } Smoked Beef & Tongues
20 do Rum } Oils and Paints
20 do Brandy } Fine Liquors
10 do Gin } All kinds of Cordage
40 chests and 3 chests } A general assortment of
Tea } Chandlery.

10 casks Cheese
ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family use, in half pound, quarter and canisters.
N28 11-ff

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
N the "AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies.
BROWN & DEROSSET, Agents.
July 11, 1845. 43-ff

JUST received, 40 barrels Superior Lamp Oil.
For sale by C. D. ELLIS & Co.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-ff

100 HDS. Martinique Molasses, of superior quality, for sale by
C. D. ELLIS & CO.
D5.

Liquors.
50 BBLs. N. O. Rectified Whiskey,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by
BARRY & BRYANT.
D5.

SACK SALT.
300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, of superior quality, for sale by
BARRY & BRYANT.
D17.

MEDICAL.
DR. W. H. COWAN respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Quisley county. He has located at Governor Dill's plantation, about four miles from Jacksonville, where he may be found when not professionally engaged.
Onslow county, Dec. 19, 1845 14-ff

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders 31
To Clergymen 7
To Physicians 4
To Lawyers 3
To Agents 10
To Mechanics 4
To Artists 2
To Brokers 3
To Manufacturers 1
To Bookellers and Publishers 2
To Pres't of a Bank 1
To Cash' of a Bank 1
To Iron Masters 1
To Dentist 1
To Teacher 2
To Grocers 2
To Clergymen 7
To Physicians 4
To Lawyers 3
To Agents 10
To Mechanics 4
To Artists 2
To Brokers 3
To Manufacturers 1
To Bookellers and Publishers 2
To Pres't of a Bank 1
To Cash' of a Bank 1
To Iron Masters 1
To Dentist 1
To Teacher 2
To Grocers 2

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date. No. of Policies issued. Gr. Rec'd. Loss & Ex. Amt. In. Jan. 31st 1846 \$124,687 \$27,414 \$37,272 June 30th 1513 191,997 39,315 153,692

In. since 1st Feb. \$427 \$67,220 \$10,901 \$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.
New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.
The subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

Line.
300 Cases Fresh Trout from Lake Erie, for sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
New York, N. Y. 1845.

THE UNIVERSE GOD'S TEMPLE.

From "The Opal" for 1846.
BY J. K. PAULSON.

O Nature! thou'rt the Temple of our God!
Thy silence is His voice, thy smile His look,
Thy harmony is His, and all thy excellence
Is but the type of His Omnipotence!

Yon arching sky's the roof of His abode,
Spangled with starry lustres that outshine
All the bright jewels of imperial pride;

The Earth's His footstool, carpeted with flowers,
That throw up incense in their gratitude;
The vast, unweirded, melancholy main,
Boundless and fathomless, that wraps the Earth,
Within its winding sheet of cooling waves,
In its majestic fury speaks His wrath,

And in its calms, His mercy and forgiveness:
The fire that belches from the mountain's womb,
Streaking the angry skies with blood-red hues;
The gale that maddens all the peaceful air,
And sweeps the labor'd works of man away;

The earthquake, and the forked shaft of Heaven,
Wing'd with a death so swift that none can feel,
All are His slaves that crouch beneath His pow'r,
And do His bidding, without saying nay.

The laws of Nature are the laws of God,
The humble creature of His sovereign will,
By whose obedient agency he sways,
His vast creation of the universe.

This is His Temple! this the fitting shrine,
For Man, the great High Priest appointed here,
The only being who can speak His praise,
For the dumb beasts, and all inanimate things,
That have no voice to tell their gratitude,
To offer up His humble orisons.
All other Temples are the work of man—
This—this alone is worthy of His God.

From the Saturday Courier.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.
There was a night, when an awful agony was passing in the breast of Arnold; the struggle between Arnold's revenge and Arnold's pride.

You have all seen that old house, in Second near Walnut street, which once the home of William Penn, once the palace of Benedict Arnold, is now used as a manufactory of Venus De Medicis, and sugar candies. That old house, picturesque in ruins, with battlemented walls and deep-gabled roofs.

One night a gorgeously furnished chamber, in that house, was illumined by the glare of a bright wood fire. And there, with his back to that fire—there, looking out upon the western sky, gleaming in deep twilight, stood Benedict Arnold. One hand was laid upon his breast, which throbb'd in long deep gasps; the other held two letters.

Read the superscription of those letters, by the light of the stars; one is directed to General Washington, the other to Sir Henry Clinton. One announces his acceptance of the command of West Point, the other offers to sell West Point to the British.

And now look at that massive face, quivering with revenge, pride and patriotism; look at that dark eye, gleaming with the horror of a lost soul; look at that bared throat with the veins swelling like cords!

That is the struggle between Arnold the Patriot and Arnold the Traitor!
And there, far back in the room, half hidden among silken curtains, silent and thoughtful, sits a lovely woman, her hands clasped, her unbound hair showering down over her shoulders, her large blue eyes glaring wildly upon the fire! Well may that bosom heave, that eye glare! For now the wife of Arnold is waiting for the determination of her husband's fate; now, the darkest shadow is passing over the Dial-plate of his destiny.

While Arnold stands brooding there, while his wife sits trembling by the fire, without in the ante-chamber, three persons wait for him.

One is a base-browed man clad in the blue uniform of the Continentals. Turn that uniform and it is scarlet. That is a British Spy. He is waiting to bear the letter to Sir Henry Clinton.

That handsome cavalier, dressed in the extreme of fashion, with embroidered coat, red heeled shoes and powdered hair, is a nobleman of France; the Ambassador of the French King, the Chevalier De Luzerne. He has come here to listen to the offer of Arnold, who wishes to enter the service of the French King.

The third—look! A silent and moody red-man of the forest; an Indian chief, wrapped up in his blanket, standing there, proud as a king on his throne.

He has come from the wilds of the forest in the far northwest, to hearken to the answer of Arnold (the DEATH EAGLE, as the Indians call him), to their proposition, by which they agree to make him chief of their tribes.

New look: the door opens; the three enter; Arnold turns and beholds them.
Then occurs a hurried and terrible scene.

While the wife of Arnold sits trembling there by the fire, he advances, and greets the Chevalier De Luzerne:

"Look ye," he mutters in quick tones.
"Your king can have my sword, but mark! I am in debt, the mob hoot me in the streets, my creditors are clamorous. I must have money."

This is the end of the scene in command, little suits the policy of the Ambassador.

"My King never buys soldiers!" he whispers with a sneer, and then bowing, politely retires.

Stung to the quick with this cool insult, Arnold—turning his eyes away from the British Spy—salutes the Indian chief—hark! They converse in the wild, musical Indian tongue.

"My brothers are willing to own the Death Eagle as their chief," exclaims the Indian. "Yet are they afraid that he loves the pale faces too well."

"Try my love for the pale faces"—mutters Arnold—with a look and a sneer that makes even the red Indian start.

The chief resumes: "My brothers who are many—their numbers are as the leaves of the forest—my brothers who sharpen their war-batelets for the scalp of the pale face, will ask the Death Eagle to lead them on the towns of the pale face; to burn, to kill, till not a single pale face is left in the land."

"Try me!" was the hoarse response of Arnold, given with knit brows, and clenched hands.

"Then shall the Death Eagle become the chief of the red men"—said the Indian—"But his pale face squaw there! He must leave her; she can never dwell in the tents of the red men."

Then it was that Arnold—who had embraced with a gleam of savage delight the proposition, to become the chief of a murderous tribe of wild Indians—felt his heart grow cold!

Ah! how he loved that wife!
Arnold who in his mad revenge, was willing to sweep the towns of the whites with torch and knife, quailed with the idea of leaving that fair young wife.

"The Death Eagle cannot be your chief!" he said as he turned from the Indian. "The red man went from the room with a sneer on his dark face, for the man who could not sacrifice his wife—the loved one of his heart—to that revenge, which was about to stamp his name with eternal scorn."

"Now take this letter to Sir Henry Clinton!" gasped Arnold, placing the fatal letter in the hands of the British Spy. And then Arnold and his wife were alone.

Then that wife—gazing on the noble countenance of her husband, now livid as ashes—gazing in that dark eye, now wild and rolling in its glance—gazing on that white lip, that quivered like a dry leaf—then that wife of Arnold trembled as she felt that the dread Rubicon was passed, that Arnold, the Patriot, dead, she sat in the presence of ARNOLD THE TRAITOR.

MILITIA ELOQUENCE—WHO'S AFRAID?
We are not informed which of our gallant militia officers made the following spirited address to his warriors at the last General Review:

"Friends, Countrymen and Sodgers!
"Tenshun Squad!—This is a great country, and has got a taring start among the white nations and Injuns of the air. What makes it great? What does the conglomerated elementum of its greatness come from? I answer—just bring your right foot into line, Sargent Smike—I answer in a voice of hush thunder—*The Militia!*"

"Stop your darn'd cheering, men; don't applause at my eloquence, for you'll put me out, if you do. Yes! the Militia. Take that away, and there aint nuthin left. The Militia is the bone and grizzle of the country. It locks, bolts and bars the gates of creation, and stands sentinel on the tallest ramparts of Nature's dominions. This Republic would be a miserable conarn but for the Militia. It keeps the ardent sperits of military effulgence on a glow of Icelandic fervorosity. I'm attached to it myself. I think it's rich. The system can't be better'd. Folks call it a 'farce.' I don't see nuthin' to laff at in it. It's a plaguey solemn piece of business, when you come to hug down to the naked reality on't."

"Tain't everybody that can put on the regimentalies and look like old Mars, the God of War, with a decided touch of Julius Brutus Cease her thrown in fur effect. No sir ee! There aint a bigger or more important critter about than a live militia ossifer, all rigged in the full catourment of glory, with strips to his breechlemons, epetels piled up on both shoulders, brass buttons from head tew foot, silver stars shinin' in the tails of his coat, a cap and plume on his head, and a drawn sword in his hand. Such a site's enuff to make fall-en man and woman think better of his specie!"

"Tain't indeed!
"I believe the preluscent delirium of this destined Republic is centered in its militia. It can't stand without it. With it, its proud motto is—*DIVIDED WESTAND. UNITED WE FALL!*"

"Stop cheering!—you put me all out—General Washington belonged to the militia: an old Sippio Afri cane us; so did Boney-parr; so did that old Wizzigoth that ravish all Europe and burnt its lences and stone walls; and so also, sodgers, do I."

"I believe if all out of doors should bust threw the paraferrailys of the atimal economy, and slide down the greased plank of ancestral delinquency, hat-clamp into the broad Savannas of this smilin' land of

asses milk and untamed honey, that nuthin' astir could poot 'em out but the Militia! That ar a fact! Three cheers for the Militia in general, and the 9999th Regiment in pertickler. Sodgers! ground arms!

"Who's afeerd? Whar's Mexiko, Kalifornike, and Oregon? Who's afeerd of them? Sodgers! The mortal 9999th can thrash the life out of that 9999th, half Spanish varmint, that Mexiko, any mornin' afore break. Our motto is, *Liberty and death, now and forever, one and inseperable. Whooray for Mexas! Down with Texico! Let's tick her!*"

THE LOST BOOTS.

We do not know that any of our readers have heard the story of the man who lost his boots on the western steamboats. We will tell it if they have not.

An unsuspecting young fellow, who was probably making his first steamboat voyage, 'turned in' at a seasonable hour, leaving his boots, a most formidable pair, outside the berth. Of course they were regarded by the sable knight of the blacking brushes as fair prey, as well as fit subject for the laving of his polishing paste and elbow energies. A flimsy pair of sheep skin slippers were left in their place.

Bright and early our green horn was astir. Judge of his astonishment when he found his 'understandings' gone. Judge of his consternation, when a faithful search about all the 'neighboring berths' failed to bring them to light. Suddenly his eyes fell upon the sheepish-looking slippers, and as suddenly the startling truth broke upon him—"I've been robbed! I've been robbed!"

By this time, fifty heads, with wondering curious faces thereunto attached, were in full view from as many berths, listening to the outcry, and looking on in silent enjoyment of the scene.

"Darnation seize the critter that stole them boots!" I wonder if an honest man can't steamboat it down tew York without losing his Sunday-go-to-meetin' boots? I wonder if it's a general thing to take boots in that way?

"Did you leave them outside your berth?" asked one.

"Tew be sure I did!" replied the bereaved.

"Well," said the other, "then you have been served as you might expect, for it's a very common thing for passengers to have their boots taken away after they turn in."

"It's an infernal imposition upon the travellin' public, tew steal the people's boots this way. And see what the scamp has left in their place! 'spect sich a pair of old, worn out, soleless, unheeled stuff skuff sint with three cents. I can't get 'em on," cried he, attempting to draw his great 'com planters' into them. "I can't get 'em on, and ef I could, they wouldn't stay on a second—I'm blessed ef I don't make a rumus about this, and having coaxed a few of his toes into each slipper, he started for 'up stairs,' as he called it.

"Tell every body you meet," cried one.

"Go and rout the captain, and ask him to search the boat," advised another.

"Watch the feet of every body you see," suggested a third.

Armed and equipped with all this excellent advice, and filled to the chin with indignation, he went upon deck—sluff skuff, sluff skuff, kerstap—those slippers were all in active motion over head, and the whole cabin burst into a roar of laughter. Presently the uproar on deck was tremendous. There was a running to and fro, and laughter and curses and exclamations; but above the hubbub was heard the shrill whine of our hero—"I'm highwa yrobbed!"

"Who's got my boots?" "This way, Captain!" "Boots!" "Bran new!" "Cost 20 shillins!" "Stop thief!"

When the storm was at its height, Snowball quietly walked in with the boots, beautifully polished, followed closely & stealthily by their owner, whose eyes blazed like a mad panther's. Having found the No. 1 blackey was as quietly placing them where he had found them, when, with a yell of triumph, our bootless friend sprang forward, caught the astonished wretch by the neck, and exclaiming, "I've cotched the theivin' scoundrel—here he is, boots and all—know'd I'd smoke 'im out!"—commenced dragging him up the cabin stairs.

The poor black yelled like a loon, and his captor roared like a young lion, while the passengers, who had gathered around them, were almost convulsed with laughter.

"The Captain interferred and explained the whole matter fully and satisfactorily. Our hero gave up the slippers quietly, pulled on his boots, and with a marvellously foolish look, asked the injured boot-black to step to the bar and 'take umthin'."

The editor of the Galveston News, who has recently travelled through that portion of Texas bordering on the coast between Galveston and Matagorda, extending from 25 to 120 miles seaward, and including Austin's Bayou, Orange Creek, the Brazos,

Bernard, Old Caney, Peach Creek, and the Colorado, says that the Canon crop in the greater part of that region is much superior to any he ever saw in the United States, and he believes will yield from 1500 to 4000 pounds to the acre.

"The sugar crop," he says, "is now generally made. I have seen but two or three sugar plantations, and upon these the yield is very little short of 1000 pounds to the acre, besides the usual proportion of molasses. Mr. Sweeney on the Bernard has about 70 acres in cane, and has already made nearly that number of hogheads of sugar decidedly superior to the ordinary New-Orleans qualities; some of it will probably be exhibited in the Galveston market, and will speak for itself."

"Delirium."—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap once in my hearing, and I never mean to be again. "The street seemed to be very steep and I lifting my feet at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cartwheels were making revolutions in my brains, and at one time I fancied my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I could not conceive what was the reason the town had turned into such an enormous hill; and what made it worse was, that it seemed all the time to be growing higher and threatened to pitch over on me. Stop, stop, said I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or at least, it shan't head me. I turned round to go down and get at the bottom; tell me! if the town did turn right round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting the high bluff in front of me. Well sure enough, the ground flew up and struck me on the forehead; and as soon as the stars cleared away, I commenced climbing with my hands and knees. The next thing I saw was a big brick house, coming full split round a corner and I believe it run right over me, for I don't remember any more.

Piqueuse.

Tribute to Merit.—The British Bar are about to pay a high tribute of respect to the character and memory of our late eminent jurist Judge Story. The London correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes:

"The late Judge Story, you are well aware, has a wide European reputation, and in England his name, as an eminent lawyer and jurist, stands very high, even as high with the British bar as it does in the United States. It is said, that a committee is now forming of members of the British Bar for the purpose of getting up a subscription, in honor of Judge Story."

"The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn are foremost in this movement, and they intend to erect a splendid marble statue of Judge Story, as a tribute of respect to this great man."

Strict Constructionist.—Mr. C. F. Noland, of Arkansas, is said to have made the following speech at the Memphis Convention:

"Mr. President—before the vote is taken I wish to make a speech which shall not be five minutes long. [Cheers, and cries of 'go on!'] When Gen. George Rodgers Clarke was taken prisoner by the Indians, they made him pack the skeletons and things of the whole party, and keep up with 'em too. After three or four days he was so worn out with fatigue, that he could with difficulty drag one foot after the other. So he thought he'd make 'em a speech—[cheers.] Throwing down the skeletons, and mounting a log, he stretched out his hands and said: *Genlemen Indians!* [peals of laughter.]—I propose that every man carry his own skillet!"

And so, Mr. President, I propose that every State carry her own skillet!"

Floridian.

Congressional Anecdote.—During Mr. Jefferson's administration, syrup was provided in the capitol for the refreshment of the members of Congress. This was furnished and charged under the head of stationery. The National Intelligencer tells us that a member who did not like the beverage, jocosely remarked that he should be glad if the officers of the house would provide a little whiskey for those who preferred it, and charge it to the account of fuel.

A gentleman pushing down the street in hot haste, and a ragged urchin running after him, crying out to the top of his voice:

"Mithter! Mithter! O, Mithter! I thy Mithter!"

"Are you calling me boy?"

"Yeth thin, I throw what a bunny you ib in?"

"Well, speak quick—what do you want? I have no time to spare with you."

"Ith you going down thre?"

Hilton Bridge has been repaired and is now passable.

Town Officers.—The new Board of Commissioners at their first meeting, which took place last week, elected Dr. John Hill Magistrate of Police for the town of Wilmington, for the current year. At the same meeting, Hinton James was re-elected to the office of Town Clerk and Treasurer.

Serious Casualty.—On Tuesday last, the horses and carriage of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., of this place, were standing at the gate of Mr. M. London, waiting for some ladies who were about to enter it, when the horses, from some cause, took fright, and despite the exertions of the driver, who was standing at their heads, we learn, at the time, they bounded forward, upsetting the carriage and breaking it to pieces. The place where the carriage stood is but a short distance from the bank of Smith's creek which is here some 20 feet high. The horses in their fright, rushed over the bank with the fore part of the carriage attached to the harness, and were almost instantly drowned. The horses and carriage were, we learn, very valuable.

Map of Texas, Oregon and California.—We have received from the publisher, S. AUGUSTUS MITCHELL, Philadelphia, a copy of his new Map of Texas, Oregon and California. We have examined the Map and the accompanying notices of the regions of country laid down on it with care. It is, we think, one of the best which we have seen. The boundary lines are collated from the highest and the most recent authorities. The execution of the Map is tasteful, and its details are minute. The accompanying notices are worth more than the whole price of the Map &c. We recommend it to our readers.

"The civilized world will see in these proceedings, a spirit of liberal concession on the part of the United States; and this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy."—President's Message.

Those who have read the President's Message, and who has not? will recollect that the above paragraph follows the history of the Oregon negotiation, which the President presents to Congress in that document. After stating the efforts which have been made time after time by our government, to settle the controversy in a spirit of peace and compromise, and that these efforts have proved abortive from the absence of a similar spirit on the part of Great Britain, well may Mr. Polk say "that this government will be relieved from all responsibility which may follow the failure to settle the controversy." Our readers will recollect that the title of the United States to the whole of that territory is good against the world. And that it is so we assume, as we believe, there is but one opinion on this subject amongst American statesmen, to whatever party they may belong. No one, indeed, who has read the correspondence between Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan, and the British Envoy, Mr. Pakenham, especially the closing letter of Mr. Buchanan, and whose mind is capable of appreciating truth, but must irresistibly come to the conclusion that our title is a good and valid one to the whole territory, up to 54° 40'. Assuming this state of the facts, then, does not the proposition of the United States, which proposed to compromise the conflicting claims of the two countries by giving to England all north of the 49th degree, place her before the civilized world in a position which clearly exhibits her anxious desire to avert, by all honorable means, the dire calamities of war? In a spirit which cannot but win for her the good opinion and favorable regard of all Christendom, has she made every exertion and used every endeavor to settle the dispute peaceably and amicably. Who is there, then, that would desire to see our government so far lose all regard for her interests and her honor, as to offer still further concessions to the haughty and dictatorial mistress of the Old World? We trust there is no man within our borders so utterly wanting in patriotism—so utterly devoid of that spirit which should animate the bosom of every American, as to desire peace, when that peace could only be purchased by degradation and infamy—by yielding up our just rights, and with them our honor.

The last offer of the United States we look upon as, to all intents and purposes, the ultimatum of the United States. True, perhaps, technically, it is not so. From circumstances, however, we think it has all the force of an ultimatum. The whole people of the Union have become thoroughly alive to our rights in that vast region, and we feel confident that Mr. Polk nor any other executive would, for a moment, think of either offering on our part a proposition less favorable to the United States, or of accepting such an offer from England. In our opinion, we could not do so without dishonor. What position does England occupy? Without even the shadow of right to the sovereignty of one foot of the soil of Oregon, she has refused to treat unless we yield up to her rapacious demands, two-thirds of the whole of this vast region, comprehending, too, by far, the most valuable portion of the territory. Are we prepared to do this? And for what? Why, because if we do not, if we insist upon our just rights, we will provoke the wrath of England, "the terror of earth and scourge of nations." We appreciate as deeply as any, perhaps, the awful consequences of war. We know, too, that in meeting England on the battlefield, we should have to cope with the most powerful nation in the universe. All this we well know. But as the maintenance of our national rights and a national honor, such considerations should weigh with us. They must end will be

preserved at all hazards, be the consequences what they may. It is too late in the day, after having met England in mortal combat twice before, and that too in our infancy, to be bullied out of our rights by her, now that we have attained to a state of comparative maturity. We desire not war; but there are other things more to be dreaded than even the most desolating war, the loss of national honor.

"The extraordinary and wholly inadmissible demands of the British government, and the rejection of the proposition made in defence alone to what had been done by my predecessors, and the implied obligation which their acts seemed to impose, afford satisfactory evidence that no compromise which the United States ought to accept, can be effected." With this conviction, the proposition of compromise which had been made and rejected, was, by my direction, subsequently withdrawn, and our title to the whole Oregon territory asserted, and, as is believed, maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments."

President's Message.
As the Oregon question is par excellence, if we may be permitted the expression, the great question of the day, we trust our readers will not think it amiss in us that we devote a large share of our remarks to it in this week's Journal. The above sentence would seem pretty clearly to convey to the reader the idea that England will not settle the dispute in any way which the United States having a just regard to her honor and her interests, can agree to. This conviction upon the mind of Mr. Polk, as he says himself, induced him to withdraw the proposition which he had made of the 49th, and to assert our title to the whole of the territory. The question is what is the real meaning of this passage in the President's message? Does the President, by the language which we have just quoted, mean to convey the idea that negotiations are at an end? With all due deference to those who differ with us in opinion, we cannot construe this language of Mr. Polk in any other way, than that its plain meaning is, that so far as any action on the part of our government is concerned, negotiation is at an end. That is, and we want to be distinctly understood by our readers, the United States will not and cannot reopen the negotiation. She has not said, it is true, in express terms, that her last proposition is her ultimatum. But the fact that Mr. Polk withdrew that proposition and asserted our title to the whole of the territory, and that he did this, as he says, from the conviction "that no proposition which the United States ought to accept, can be effected," induces irresistibly upon our mind, the conviction that, so far as our government is concerned, we will make no more propositions; or, in other words, that we will not, on our part, reopen the negotiation. We will go further, and say that, in our estimation, after what has been done, the present administration could not honorably assume the initiative in any future negotiation. By this, we do not mean to say that the matter may not yet be settled by peaceable measures. In our opinion, however, it entirely depends upon whether England will recede from the ground which Mr. Pakenham assumed. That her government will recede, we earnestly hope, and notwithstanding Mr. Polk's opinion to the contrary, we still adhere to the belief that, upon weighing the whole matter and considering the consequences, she will be glad to accept the 49th, rather than incur all the responsibilities of a war, by which, from her present position on this continent, she has sagacity enough to know that she would have every thing to lose and nothing to gain. True it is, that many of the most distinguished statesmen of the country think that England will not recede. True it is, that Mr. Polk, in the sentence quoted above, states it as his belief also, but notwithstanding all this we are inclined to think that she will. If she does not, we see no chance to avoid war. For, from the tone of every speech which has been made in Congress, since the commencement of the session, on the Oregon question, we gather that there is but one opinion as to the 49th being the utmost length which this country will go, in the way of compromise. Our opinion, expressed some time ago, is, nevertheless, that we will not have war. May Heaven grant that we may be correct, for it is a dreadful alternative, even when necessary.

THE TWELVE MONTHS NOTICE.

Well, the Oregon question was fairly and fully before the House of Representatives on the 5th inst. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, C. J. Ingersoll, reported a joint resolution instructing the President of the United States to give the twelve months notice, stipulated in the 1827 section of the Convention of August 6th, 1827, of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory by Great Britain and the United States. On the same day, a minority report was introduced and read, from the same Committee, which went, as a matter of course, dead against the "notice." Since the introduction of this joint resolution, little else of importance has been done in the House. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of Union, where the whole subject of our foreign relations has been from day to day, up to the present moment, ably and warmly discussed. Many able speeches have been made, urging the propriety of giving the notice forthwith. Counter arguments and speeches too, have been made. From the report of the debates which we have read, it would seem that the lines of party are not so nicely preserved in discussing this topic, as most people would suppose, from the manner in which the press treated the subject during the last summer. Whilst most of the democrats who have spoken on the subject have advocated the giving the notice, and most of the whigs have gone against it, still this is not universally the case. For there is J. Q. Adams, the old Federalist of New England, who goes in for giving the notice forthwith, whereas, Rhett of South Carolina, a warm democrat, goes against it. So Hilliard of Alabama, the only whig from that State, has made a

most eloquent and convincing speech in favor of the joint resolution, slightly modified in detail, it is true, whilst his colleague, Mr. Yancy, a good and true democrat, also made an eloquent speech on the other side. Every one, however, who has spoken on the subject, if we except one or two Federalists from New England, has declared that our title to the whole territory is good beyond dispute. We presume the Committee will not rise for some time yet. When the vote will be taken on this all-absorbing question we cannot predict. Not for some time yet, at any rate. Our public men are a talking set of men. They are all brimful, and must have a chance to blow off steam before they can act. That the House will pass the resolutions we do not doubt. Whether or not the Senate will concur, we are not so certain, but think it will.

FROM MEXICO.

"The U. S. Ship St. Mary's," arrived her yesterday from the Mexican coast, and as we learn, brings intelligence to the effect that our Minister, Mr. Slidell, on his arrival there, was notified that he could not be received as such. He has not returned, nor do we undertake to vouch for the correctness of the news; but we are disposed to credit it on account of our critical relations with Great Britain, a circumstance of which Mexico would not hesitate to take advantage."

We find the above paragraph in the *Pensacola Gazette* of the 3d inst. Should the intimation contained in it be correct, that Mexico has refused to receive Mr. Slidell, the Envoy of our Government, it would afford an instance of national duplicity and want of faith, for which the dark history of Mexico herself could scarcely furnish a parallel. It would, too, be an insult to the United States of a most flagrant and unjustifiable character; one which we could not pass over without severe and prompt chastisement. After officially intimating on the 9th of November last, that she was willing to accredit a Minister from the United States, it would be outrageous conduct on her part were she to refuse to receive him when sent to her capital, in pursuance of this official announcement. If Mexico thinks that she can take advantage of the present critical state of our relations with Great Britain, to treat the United States with insult and wrong, she is much mistaken. England cannot protect her from the chastisement which she so richly merits, if the above paragraph be correct.

Appropriation Bills.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., Gen. McKay, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following bills, making appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847. For the Army, for the Navy, for Fortifications, for the Indian Department, for Civil and Diplomatic Expenses. The report was referred, as a matter of course, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. In the fortification bill, amongst other appropriations, we notice that there is one of \$15,000 for Fort Caswell, at the main bar of the Cape Fear River. We have not seen any details of these appropriation bills as yet, but suppose that as soon as they are printed, the Washington papers will publish them. We shall then place their substance before our readers.

Annexation of Ireland.—The grave deliberations of Congress are occasionally disturbed by snatches of buffoonery. One of these occasional episodes took place on the 6th inst., when the Hon. Felix Grundy McConnell, of Alabama, whose reputation for rowdiness is co-extensive with the Union, introduced a series of resolutions, one of which provided for the annexation of Ireland. We have no patience with such a man as McConnell, the whole object of whose career in Congress, seems to be to lower, by every means in his power, the dignity of the body. If there was any wit or humor in his low buffoonery, he might be tolerated. But he does not seem to possess smartness enough to know that his course is such as to make himself the laughing stock of both parties. We hope to see the day when such men will be excluded by public opinion, from a seat in the national Legislature.

Contested Seat.—The committee on elections have reported in favor of Mr. Brockenbrough, who claims the seat of Mr. Cabell, of Florida. They say that Mr. Cabell, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Brockenbrough is.

Congressional Election.—Mr. Towns, a good Democrat, has been elected in the third Congressional District of Georgia, to fill the seat of Washington Poe, who resigned. Mr. Towns' majority over Bolen, whig, is said to be 380.

Election in Louisiana.—We learn from the New Orleans Courier, that the election which took place on the 5th inst., in the first Congressional District, to fill the place of Mr. Slidell, who is now minister to Spain, resulted in the election by a large majority, of Emilie La Sere, a good Democrat.

Extraordinary Cotton Stalk.—We were this morning shown a cotton stalk, (says the Charleston News,) grown on Mr. McCloud's plantation, Marion County, near Fort King, (E. F.) which contained twelve hundred and eighty-one matured bolls; and the stalk, which was three feet high, had forty eight branches, from which over six pounds of Cotton were taken. Samples of the above were shown to competent judges of the article, and they pronounced it to be as good as any they had ever seen.

The Legislature of New York met on the 6th inst. Wm. E. Crain, Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House. The Lieut. Governor is ex-officio President of the Senate. The Governor's Message occupies nine columns of the Albany Argus.

William Smith, Esq., was duly sworn in as Governor of the Commonwealth of Va., on Thursday, the 1st inst., and entered upon the duties of his office.

To sum up the week's proceedings in Congress, we have only to say that the Oregon question has been during the whole of it, and continues at last adjourned, to be the topic which engrosses all others.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, has been debating the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to give the twelve months notice to Great Britain. Some business of minor importance, it's true, has been transacted, but this has been the great question. When the House will take a vote upon the question, we cannot pretend to predict. Not for some time.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen; Chairman of the Committee on foreign relations in that body, has reported a similar resolution to that reported in the House—forgiving England notice of the termination of the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory. On Monday, Mr. Allen moved that the discussion of this resolution should be made the special order of the day, on the 37th instant. Mr. Haywood, of North Carolina, proposed that Tuesday, the 3d of February, be the day set apart for the discussion. Mr. Westcott, of Florida, suggested the 10th of February, and moved that this latter suggestion be adopted. The yeas and nays were demanded, when it appeared that they were 32 in the affirmative, and 18 in the negative. So in the Senate the discussion of "notice or no notice" is postponed to the 10th of next month. There may be something significant in this vote for postponement. Every Whig in the Senate voted for it, together with several Democrats. The Democrats who voted for the procrastination of this measure, all of them, with the exception of Mr. Benton, from the Southern States! Can this vote be indicative of a disposition on the part of Southern Senators to dodge the question? We hope not. Can it be, as some are disposed to think, an indication that the Senate will not pass the resolution? We hope not. Time will show.

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a series of resolutions recommending the enlargement and improvement of the Navy. One of the resolutions proposes the building forthwith, of ten Steam ships of war. This would be a large increase of our Navy, and looks somewhat as if our statesmen thought that war was not improbable. The resolutions have not as yet been acted upon.

From the Washington Union of Jan. 5.

The Senate, after a very brief session, occupied by the presentation of petitions and other routine business, adjourned till to-morrow.

In the House, a joint resolution, whose probable advent had been intimated on Saturday last by Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, was reported by him, under instructions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, requesting the President to give to the British Government the twelve months' notice of the termination of that convention between that government and the United States, in relation to the territory of Oregon. A motion submitted by Mr. Ingersoll to make this resolution the special order for the first Monday in February, and to commit it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, led to a renewal of the debate, which, during two days of the last week, had engrossed the attention of the House, and which was yet pending at the adjournment on Saturday. In this way, Mr. McDowell, who had the floor, was temporarily dispossessed of his right, which, however, it will be perceived that he was successful enough to reclaim.

A counter report, in behalf of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was made by Mr. G. Davis. It proposes to leave to the President the discretion and the responsibility of giving the notice, and concludes by a resolution that the question as to that notice is not a matter for the decision of Congress, and that the House refrain at present from the expression of any opinion on the subject. The debate was long and animated, and had not been brought to a close at the time the House adjourned.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 6, 1846.

The tirade delivered by Giddings, yesterday, has not had the effect desired by those who put him forward viz., to dampen the ardor of Southern Democratic members in favor of giving the notice. It was a deep laid scheme—but was managed in so bungling a manner, as to be apparent to all close observers. No man is more really opposed to the extension of our government over our far Western territory, than is this creature; and to defeat it, he is poltroon enough openly to advocate the other side of the question.

Mr. Yancy has the floor for to-morrow morning, and will doubtless endeavor to acquit himself more honorably than his new colleague. It is understood that he intends to oppose giving the notice. From all I can hear, and hear, I am inclined to think, that the measure will be sustained with much greater unanimity than appears likely on the face of events, as they are now passing in this city. Indeed, many of our younger friends from the South, in the House, who doubtless are sincere in believing it bad policy, will fall into the impression, rapidly gaining ground with both parties, that it is the only course of prudence, honor and safety.

There never was a time when we were so well prepared, as at present, to sustain our rights, as involved in the controversy; nor was England ever so unfortunately situated to carry out her pretensions. In estimating the means of offence and defence of the two countries, my attention has been forcibly struck with the strength we gain from popular regard for the principles of our Government, on the one hand, and with the clogs to action, which the tone of feeling towards the English Government, now natural to her masses, bring upon our rival, on the other. Throwing out of the estimate the hundred thousand cut-throat incendiaries like the Ohio Whig representative, Giddings, and perhaps twice that number who "love peace" as their fathers did in 1812, and the American people, one and all, think their Government not only as, in the abstract, the best in the world, but as the source of their individual and collective happiness and prosperity. They are ready to fight for it—may, to die for it in battle; to sustain it at the risk of life, if but clothed and fed; and in case of war from this controversy, they all know that the existence and spread of the principles on which it is founded are involved in the main issues. They will enter into the contest with as hearty a glow as did the

American of '76. On the other hand, the British masses hate their Government as cordially as we love ours—for they regard its policy as the cause of their poverty and the right and wrong of the war. Slavery has linked them with us in sentiment by bonds not to be broken. They already think and feel, upon most questions of public concernment, as ardent and liberally as we do ourselves. Every steamship, as it crosses the Atlantic, bears some item of information tending to the more rapid advancement of the English millions, who know, too, that a war with the U. States, upon this question, will be merely the first act of the great drama in which the world is to behold the struggle for supremacy between the principles of the middle ages and those of the present century. They will with difficulty be driven to make a show of battering down that which they regard as the great pioneer of their own political redemption—the Government of the United States. The complete success of our experiment of self-government has, indeed, paralyzed England's power for aggressive war upon us. If the struggle should come, which I do not believe, this will be found to be true. She may be mighty and terrible for a single onslaught; but when the fangs of war are once fixed on the vitals of her people, her weakness will be made apparent.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, doubtless, propose twenty-five per centum as the maximum rate of duties on foreign imports. The Secretary of the Treasury, as I wrote you a few evenings since, coincides in the propriety of such a recommendation. This is a fall, indeed, (from 150 per cent.) is it not? The minimums and specifics—the stocking the cards, and turning up the jacks will, for the most part, be discontinued, never again to be renewed. I am inclined to think that no recommendation will be made for raising any portion of the revenue from duties on tea and coffee. This is to be regretted, deeply regretted. To my mind, they are, next to luxuries, the fairest subjects from which to extract fun &c. There can be no honey-fuging in collecting money for the support of the Government on them. Every dollar, every cent of their increased cost will go—not into the pockets of millionaire capitalists—but into the public treasury—where, as far as possible, all money abstracted from the people should be made to go.

From the tone of the Enquirer, for the last few days, I have been led to imagine that doubt exists in the minds of some of the good folks of Richmond as to the success of the intended reduction of the Tariff. Such is not the fact. The doom of the Tariff of 1842 is sealed, as all here admit. Its friends know that war will not even save it. They are as much puzzled to fall upon some plan promising the least hope of its preservation, as are the Editor of the Richmond Whig and his correspondents, to find out whether the administration are, or are not, desirous of peace. Their speculations upon this subject are Pickwickian, to a wonderful degree.

Yankee Hill, with his jokes, is taking the wrinkles out of the people in Washington, and picking their pockets of half dollars, in fine style. He is enough to cure the tooth-ache.

MACON.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1846.

SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun, owing to ill health, was excused from acting as chairman of the finance committee. His place was filled by Mr. Speight.

Mr. Johnson presented a memorial from Baltimore praying a repeal of the pilot laws. The Cumberland road bill was taken up and read twice. Its further consideration was postponed for two weeks.

The bill providing for two regiments of mounted riflemen was then taken up.

Mr. Benton took the ground that the bill is important as a peace measure. It was called for on account of the extension of our settlements.

After the insertion of an amendment appropriating \$76,000 for the expenses attended on the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for settling the claims of New Hampshire against the United States was postponed till Monday next.

The bill establishing pre-emption right was indefinitely postponed.

The bill establishing post routes in Texas was referred back to the committee on post offices, for the purpose of amendment.

The bill giving a lot of ground for the Washington Monument was postponed, the House having passed a joint resolution to that effect.

The bill regulating the price of public printing was amended so as to embrace the work already done, and then ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate, after a short executive session, then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Rhett, the other day, having intimated that Mr. Adams was not in favor of the last war, the latter replied with some warmth, and showed that he was sent as Minister to Russia from the fact that he was in favor of the war.

This morning Mr. Rhett produced the documents and correspondence on which his belief had rested.

Mr. Adams replied with much warmth, and denied that the evidence adduced was worth a straw. He went into a history of his life, and again asserted that he was in favor of the war. The keen sarcasm thrown out by the honorable gentleman appeared to be much relished by his friends.

As soon as the journal had been read, the standing committees were called upon for reports.

Mr. Holmes reported a joint resolution giving a lot of ground for the Washington Monument. It was passed.

A great number of private and local bills were reported, and referred to committees of the whole.

A minority report was also received in favor of Mr. C. bell.

The House then went into a committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the committee on foreign affairs, authorizing the President to give the Oregon notice to Great Britain.

Mr. Yancy having the floor took the ground that the giving of the notice at this time will be a decided war measure. He referred to the state of our army and navy, and said it was evident that we are not prepared for war at this moment. This being the case, would it not be better to wait until we were better prepared? He was for waiting to see what could be done by milder measures. He expatiated upon the difficulty in carrying troops and provisions to Oregon; and showed that the British would have a decided advantage so far as a war on that territory was concerned. He put it to the House whether it was not better to wait until we were better prepared, than to go to war with a disadvantage. He was for waiting to see what could be done by milder measures.

He then drew a glowing picture of the horrors of war, and the tendency it has to bring upon us again a burdensome paper system. If the honor of the country demanded a war, it would be a different matter; but to go to war at this time for the acquisition of territory, when we are not prepared, would be highly improper. He was in favor of continuing the joint connection, so in four years there would be at least 100,000 American settlers there. This is the only way to get the country, was in the words of a distinguished statesman, "to conquer it in our bed chambers." All we wanted was population, and that we could have, if we would only wait.

Mr. Cateh Smith followed also against giving the notice at this time.

Mr. Cobb next obtained the floor, but it being the usual hour of adjournment, the committee rose.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.—Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, to be Commissioner of patents, in the place of Henry L. Ellsworth, resigned.

Gansevoort Melville, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States, near Her Britannic Majesty, in the place of Francis R. Rivers, resigned.

William H. Stiles, of Georgia, to be charge d'affaires to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the place of Daniel Jenifer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that court.

Benjamin A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, to be charge d'affaires to the Republic of New Grenada, in the place of William M. Blackford, recalled.

Anthony Ten Eyck, of Michigan, to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, in the place of George W. Brown, at his own request recalled.

Custom-House Officers.—Michael McBlair, to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of Baltimore, in the place of John Lester, removed.

J. Travis Rosser, to be collector of the customs for the district of Petersburg, in the place of Virginia, vice Hugh Nelson, removed.

Deputy Postmasters.—James M. Buchanan, Baltimore, Maryland, in place of Thomas Finley, removed.

Paul Dean Carrique, Hudson, New York, in place of Justus McKinstry, removed.

Robert H. Morris, New York, N. Y., in place of John L. Graham, removed.

George F. Lehman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in place of James Hoy, Jr., removed.

Henry C. Conklin, Brooklyn, New York, in place of George Hall, removed.

George Sanderson, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in place of Wm. M. Porter, removed.

Stephen Isley, Newburyport, Massachusetts, in place of Benjamin W. Hale, whose commission has expired.

From the Washington Union.

THE PRESIDENT.

We have had occasion several times to remark upon the industrious habits and close application to business of the President of the United States. Being comparatively a young man, enjoying good health, and accustomed from early youth to these habits, he is most indefatigable in giving his personal attention to all the branches of the public service; and that, too, more in detail than perhaps any of his predecessors have been able, from their more advanced age; to bestow upon them. With many of these details he has become familiar. He is found daily in his office from an early hour until late in the evening.

As the country has been enlarged, and its population increased the duties and responsibilities of the presidential office have been greatly augmented. In the midst of business, he receives the visits of the thousands who throng to the capital at this season of the year, and is courteous to all, whether they call to pay their respects, or on business, taking care to neglect no public duty which requires his attention.

No inconsiderable portion of his time is consumed in reading the immense correspondence which he receives daily. To answer the thousands of letters from correspondents who request answers is physically impossible; nor has it ever been attempted by any of his predecessors. Were the President to abstract his whole time from other more important duties, it would be impossible for him to respond to more than one in ten of his numerous correspondents. We mention the fact, that it may be generally known, and that answers ought not to be expected by the thousands of persons who address letters to him. But though he cannot answer them, the public may be assured that no letter on business requiring his attention is neglected.

We understand that many letters of invitation have recently been addressed to the President, from various quarters of the Union, to attend celebrations of the approaching 8th of January, the anniversary of the glorious victory of New Orleans. It would, we do not doubt, be most gratifying to him to attend these occasions, and mingle with his fellow-citizens in the celebration of the great event which they propose to commemorate; but it is well known that his official engagements at the seat of government must necessarily prevent it. It being impossible for him to give separate answers to these numerous invitations with which his fellow-citizens have honored him, we deem it proper to make this general answer. Though at his post, attending faithfully to the great public duties assigned him, his heart and his feelings will doubtless be with those patriotic citizens who may celebrate the day made memorial by the glorious deeds of the lamented and patriotic Jackson and his brave companions in arms.

Pork Trade in the West.—A very intelligent New York merchant, who has been lately engaged in the pork business for a number of years, returned to Cincinnati from a tour through the Scioto Valley, and furnished the *Atlas* with the following statement of the number of hogs that will probably be slaughtered this season at the points named: Beginning at Columbus, and taking the line of the canal to Portsmouth, 110,000; between Portsmouth and Cincinnati on the river, 66,000; at Cincinnati, 280,000; at Lawrenceburg, 8,000; at Antara, 3,000; at Madison, 80,000; at Louisville, 110,000; at Westport, Charleston, Vevay, Rising Sun, and other towns between Cincinnati and Louisville, on the river, 50,000. Total, 707,000.

This he estimates to be less than one-half the number that will be slaughtered west of the Alleghany Mountains this season, putting the whole number down at 1,500,000. Last year's slaughter he puts down at 840,000. "Although this is only an estimate," remarks the *Atlas*, "yet the data from which it is made would seem to warrant the conclusion that the number of hogs slaughtered this year is much greater than last year, and greater than has been generally supposed."

The Militia of the United States.—The number of the militia enrolled and subject to draft in the United States, is 1,759,710. From the date of many of the returns, they must necessarily be far below the true standard, but they may safely be stated at 2,000,000 men.

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POSTSCRIPT.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Raleigh Standard, which has just reached us, comes laden with glorious accounts of the Democratic Convention, which met in Raleigh on the Eighth inst. The lateness of the hour at which the Standard comes to hand precludes us from giving any of the details. This we must defer until next week.

The Convention was a large, full and enthusiastic one. Louis D. Henry, Esq., was called to the chair, as President, and William H. Holden, of Wake, and Joseph W. Hampton, of Mecklenburg were appointed secretaries. Mr. Henry, on taking the chair, made a most eloquent and able address. But as we shall give the whole proceedings in our next, we will not now go into details.

On Friday morning, the 9th inst., Mr. Wright, of Greene, rose and nominated for Governor, the Hon. GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg County; where upon, on motion, the Convention proceeded to vote *viva voce*—the result of which was that Mr. Caldwell was *unanimously* chosen the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina. We, then, this morning, hoist at our mast head

FOR GOVERNOR, GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Caldwell was a member of the Legislature during the Sessions of '88-9 and '90-1, in which capacity he signified himself by his staunch adherence to Democratic principles and the distinguished ability with which he advocated Democratic measures. He was elected and served as a member of the 27th Congress. He is in the very prime of life, (about 38 years old,) of a fearless and energetic character; just such a man as the Democratic party want for a leader. Let us then, from this moment, set to work with heart and hand to secure his election.

Full details in our next.

CONCERT.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Templeton, which will be found in another column. His reputation as a Vocalist, is co-extensive with the Union. The lovers of music may expect a real treat.

DROWNED.—On Monday last a seaman named John C. Larkin, belonging to the Schooner Charles E. Thorn, fell overboard and was almost instantly drowned.

SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the Law, in the several County Courts of the State, viz:

B. W. Aiken, of Rockingham County, James Banks, of Fayetteville, J. B. Baxter, of Rutherford County, John Black, of Elizabeth City, Hill Burghwin, of Wilmington, Newton Coleman, of Buncombe County, Leonard C. Edwards, of Person County, Robert T. Fuller, of C. Swell County, V. Garland, of Greensborough, E. Clarkson Grier, of Mecklenburg County, D. W. C. Johnson, of Randolph County, Wm. L. Mizell, of Martin County, N. W. Williams, of Tennessee, Clement G. Wright, of Bladen County. And the following gentlemen have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz: David Fulton, of Wilmington, Wm. H. Haigh, of Fayetteville, George Green, of Newbern, John B. Jordan, of Perquimans, Samuel F. Phillips, of Chapel Hill, Thomas O. D. Walker, of Wilmington, J. A. Mantzby, of Columbus County, Robert McLean, of Surry County, Robert P. Dick, of Greensborough, Jno. A. B. Fitzgerald, of Haywood County, Robert M. Henry, of Haywood County, E. C. Yellowley, of Greenville, Pitt County. Raleigh Register.

Honor to the Brave.—The National Intelligencer gives the following sketch of the service of Salvador M. Catano, sailing-master U. S. Navy, aged 70 years, a native of Palermo, in Sicily, but, for the last forty-one years a resident of Washington, he having died at his residence near the Navy Yard on Sunday last:

"It is but justice to the memory of the deceased to state that his admission into the American Navy was the reward of services as a volunteer to pilot the gallant Decatur into the harbor of Tripoli, when he set fire to the American frigate Philadelphia, then in possession of the Corsairs. The deceased was at the time (1804) a pilot on board the Enterprise, then under the command of Lieutenant (afterwards Commodore) Decatur. Lieut. Decatur, being aware that his pilot understood the language of the Corsairs, first proposed to him, and afterwards to Commodore Preble, then commanding the squadron, the daring project of entering the harbor of Tripoli by night and destroying by fire the frigate Philadelphia. The deceased immediately volunteered his services, and the project being approved by Commodore Preble, the gallant Decatur, with the deceased, (one midshipman and twenty men being concealed in the bottom of a rebeck) sailed for the Philadelphia.

On approaching the frigate the rebeck was hailed, and the deceased answered that he had lost his cable anchor, and requested permission to make fast to the frigate to tow him. Having obtained leave to make fast to her stern, Decatur and his brave companions boarded the Philadelphia, and swept her decks. Out of fifty Corsairs, and the heroic band set for the American squadron, with only one seaman wounded. As a reward for this brave and heroic service, the deceased, upon the recommendation of Commodore Decatur, was admitted into the American Navy.

A good Suggestion.—Prince Albert has been distributing among the people of England a pamphlet containing extracts from a speech delivered by Dr. Buckland, Professor of Geology, at the Town Hall, Birmingham, wherein the proper treatment of the potato, under existing circumstances, is set forth. "Punch" thinks it would have been a great deal better, "under the existing circumstances," to have distributed the potatoes instead of the pamphlets.

A Gentle Hint.—A spruce young beau, galanting his intended, a few evenings since, (says the Lowell Bulletin), was conversing upon the late turn-out, when he remarked that "he wished he was able to maintain all the factory girls in Lowell for six months. He would do it to prevent their returning to the mills."

His fair one, who had till now been a silent listener to his patriotic discourse, replied, with a sigh: "Ah, I wish you were able to maintain one of them."

Cincinnati is growing rapidly. The population is now probably 80,000—in 1805, they numbered 950.

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning last the 11th inst., Constance Catherine, infant daughter of Dr. John Hill, aged nine months.

On the 9th inst., in the city of New York, Elizabeth Hill Turk, in the 17th year of her age.

On Black River on Thursday, the 8th inst., of Pulmonary Consumption, after an illness of four months, Mr. James Lewis, aged 90 years, a soldier of the revolution. He died in the full hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. He was a member of the Baptist Church for many years.

"Go spirit of the sainted dead, Go to thy longed-for, happy home: The tears of man are o'er thee shed; The voice of angels bids thee come."

"If life be not in length of days, In silvered locks, and furrowed brow, But living to the Saviour's praise, How few have lived so long as thou."

"Though earth may boast one gem the less, May not e'en heaven the richer be? And myriads on thy footsteps press, To share thy blessed eternity."

In this county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Lancy Moore, consort of John Moore, Esq., in the 56th year of her age.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

S. S. Wheeler,	N. C.	B. N. Ward,	N. C.
Thomas J. Owen,	do	D. W. Russell,	do
James H. Pritchett,	do	D. W. Watson,	do
Wm. J. Pignall,	do	D. Owen,	do
L. H. Whitaker,	do	A. McMillan,	do
J. Loftin & brother,	do	K. Marchant,	do
Wm. O'Connell,	do	J. B. Seavy,	do
Lewis Wagner,	do	O. Hanks,	do
Thomas Cooke,	do	J. H. Harelin,	do
Wm. O'Connell,	do	H. Baylan,	do
D. W. J. J. J.	do	J. L. Moore,	do
C. Perkins,	do	A. L. Moore,	do
D. O'Connell,	do	Mr. Judge,	do
J. S. Rhodes,	do	J. W. McMillan,	do
S. C. Wilcox,	do	A. N. Borden,	do
E. Merriam,	do	A. Lane,	do
Capt. Barry,	do	W. K. Lane,	do
Patrick Murphy,	do	James S. Lane,	do
A. J. Bishop,	do	H. McLean,	do

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.

D. McDaniel,	N. C.	N. C. (Nell McDugall),	N. C.
do	do	Joseph Suggs,	do
J. W. Carpenter,	do	T. W. Devane,	do
W. Brinkley,	do	T. E. Eborn,	do
do	do	J. P. Andrews,	do
C. Bennerman,	do	James Garrison,	do
John Sellers,	do	J. H. Andrews,	do
James Branch,	do	J. S. Sieton,	do
Thomas Lane,	do	Wm. B. Wren,	do
W. S. Ashe & lady,	do	Daniel Miller,	do
Miss Mary Ashe,	do	A. J. Grady,	do
H. Moore,	do		do

NEW YORK MARKET—Jan. 10.

Cotton.—The market continues very quiet—we have, however, no change to notice in prices.—There have been a few transactions for export, but shippers generally will not operate unless at lower rates. The sales for the week are 2550, at 62 1/2 a 84, including all descriptions.

Flour and Meal.—There is a good demand for Western Flour for shipment to England at \$5 75, and at this price, about 800 bbls Genesee, Michigan and flat Ohio, have been disposed of. The demand for home use is very light, and the market for Genesee is dull at \$5 8 1/2 a \$5 8 3/4. In Southern, there is little or nothing doing, and we do not vary our quotations. There have been further sales of 1000 bbls Jersey and Connecticut Corn Meal, at \$4. 400 bbls Rye Flour sold for export at \$4 25.

Lime.—Thompson may be quoted 97 1/2 cents, at which the last sales were made—we believe there has been no arrivals this week.

Molasses.—The market is heavy, and prices of new crop New Orleans 1 a 1 1/2 lower—65 hhd. of this description sold at 29 1/2; 150 do 23 1/2; and 50 hhd. old crop, 23, 4 mos. Some new crop Porto Rico and New-Iberia, has arrived since our last.

Naval Stores.—A sale of 1000 bbls Newbern was reported at \$5, for 280 lbs—the stock is increasing; 800 bbls Tar sold for shipment at \$2 37 1/2, per bbl, and scarce. We notice sales of 250 casks Southern Spirits Turpentine at 62 1/2 a 63c., cash, and 67, 4 mos., with some in small lots, 65, cash, and 65, 4 mos., and 900 bbls Wilmington Rosin, for export, \$1 12 1/2.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Jan. 10.

Advices from New York show a further decline in Cotton there of 3 since the latest arrival from England, and the article is quoted very quiet.—Flour a little more firm. Notice a sale of strictly prime cotton at 60. Sales of Flour at \$5, 25 and 50. Wheat, Co. n. Seed, &c., remain about our last quotations. No other particular changes to notice.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Jan. 10.

Cotton.—The receipts are 6425 bales, and the sales reach 4847 bales, as follows:—152 at 68; 17 at 64; 134 at 63; 14 at 62; 20 at 63; 207 at 63; 294 at 7; 197 at 7 1/2; 1125 at 7 1/2; 644 at 7 1/2; 1611 at 7 1/2; 296 at 7 1/2; and 1156 bales at 7 1/2. The following quotations will give a fair index of the state of the market at the close of the week, viz:—Inferior and ordinary, 6 a 6 1/2; middling to middling fair, 7 a 7 1/2; fair and fully fair, 7 1/2 a 7 3/4; and good and fine 8c per lb. The transactions in Long Cotton, as far as reported to us, reach some 300 bales while Sea Island, at prices ranging from 30 up to 43c, according to quality, with 20 bags Seaup, at 26 and 27c, and 20 Maine at 20c.

Rice.—Some forced sales have been made since our last, at a reduction of 1/2 to 3/4 a dollar per hundred from the highest point of the market. The receipts of the week are 2700 tierces, and the stock on hand it will be seen is 8250. The sales comprise 68 tierces at 44; 47 at 44 1/2; 146 at 4 5-16; 100 at 4 7-16; 60 at 4 1/2; 188 at 4 9-16, and 302 tierces at 4 1/2 per hundred.

Rough Rice.—The market for this article is also very heavy; and we have been informed that sales have been effected at a reduction of 10 a 15c per bushel. The receipts of the week may be put down in round numbers at 68,400 bushels, and the sales in the same time 25,000 bushels, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1 24 per bushel; and 4000 bushels were taken on terms not made known.

Grain.—The receipts of Corn during the week are 1500 bushels from North Carolina, and 3700 sacks Western—the North Carolina, with a cargo held over from the previous week, and a portion of the Western, including the sack, have been sold at prices ranging from 74 to 76c. About 2000 bushels Maryland Oats were received yesterday, which, however, were unsold when we closed our report. Some 500 bundles North River Hay, arrived since our last, have changed hands on terms not made public. Our present quotations for this article are nominal.

CONCERT.

MR. TEMPLETON, (the celebrated European vocalist,) will have the honor of giving a popular

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, ON FRIDAY EVENING, Jan'y 23, 1846, AT THE MASONIC HALL, FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY. For particulars see programme. Tickets 50 cts. Jan'y 16, 1846

TO RENT, A STORE HOUSE at Taylor's Bridge, for this year, on low terms. A good stand to hatter Groceries, &c., for Naval Stores. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. Address by letter to Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C. P. MURPHY.

Jan'y 16, 1846

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Jan. 10.

Bacon—Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	8	a	9
Shoulders,	8	a	9
Western,	7	a	7 1/2
Beeswax,	25	a	27
Butter,	14	a	20
Bulk, bbl. meas,	9 00	a	10 00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
Corn,	80	a	90
Meal,	80	a	90
Coffee,	7 1/2	a	8
Cotton,	12	a	14
Candle, tallow,	10	a	12
sperin,	12	a	14
Adamantine,	26	a	30
Feathers,	35	a	35
Flour—Canal,	7 00	a	8 00
Fayetteville,	6 25	a	6 75
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	80	a	90
Iron,	4 75	a	5 50
Lard,	9	a	10
Western,	7 1/2	a	8
Link, Thomastown,	90	a	90
Lumber—Steam mill,	12 00	a	13 00
W. boards, plank & scant,	13 00	a	14 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00	a	14 00
Bill lumber extra prices,	13 50	a	14 00
River flooring boards,	7 50	a	8 00
wide,	0 00	a	0 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00
Timber,	0 00	a	0 00
Molasses,	12	a	14
MAKINEL, No 1 retail,	7 50	a	15 00
2,	4 75	a	5 25
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98,	4 75	a	5 25
99,	4 75	a	5 25
100,	4 75	a	5 25

NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.

Virgin dip, — a —

hard, half price

Tar, 1 60 a 1 70

Pitch, 1 25 a 1 37 1/2

Rosin No. 1, 1 50 a 2 50

2, 90 a 1 00

3, 70 a 80

Sp. Turp. 58 a 60

Oil, Sperm, — a —

Pease, Ground, 73 a 75

Black eye, 75 a 80

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